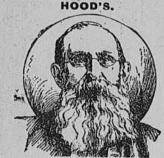
Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Con-sumption; it is the Best Cough Cure; &c., 50c., \$1 If afflicted with sore ey is use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 350 perbettle.

BEYOND DESCRIPTION

The Misery Before Taking

The Happiness After Taking



I. Horl & Co., Lowell, Mass.: Dear Sirs:—I have been in poor health for 20 25 years, and have been taking dectors' dictions more or less all the time. I did not much relief. My blood was in a bad shape

Hood's sarshin Cures

Hood's P Ha are prompt and efficient, jet cass

Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil presents a perfect food-palatable, easy of assimilation, and an appetizer; these are everything to those who are losing flesh and strength. The combination of pure cod-liver oil, the greatest of all fat producing foods, with Hypophosphites, provides a remarkable agent for Quick Flesh Building in all ailments that are associated with loss of flesh.

Propared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all druggists.



twhich is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocon mixed with Starch, Arrowmed or Sugar, and is far more conding less then one cent a cup.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.



THE WALL PAPER MERCHANT

Some men "make ducks and drakes with shillings," others with words. An Irishmen, who had begun with an old junk-cart, having by his industry and knowledge of his business become prosperous, thought he would hang two or three pictures on his parlor, walls.

become prosperous, thought he would hang two or three pictures on his parlor walls.

"I'm' no couniser," said he to a dealer in pictures, "but I know a good thing when I see it."

"You mean connoisseur, doubtless," interrupted the dealer.

"Maybe I do, and maybe I don't," he replied.

Just then a well-know wealthy merchant stopped to look at the engravings displayed in the window.

"That man's a millenary!" exclaimed the junk-dealer.

"Millionaire, you mean!" rotorted the picture dealer.

"Well! you may call him as you please, but I call him a millenary!" replied the unbashed Irishman.

JMr. Le Fanu, in his stories of Irish life, tells this one: "A neighbor of mine said that a very fine horse he had bought a few days previously had gone lame. 'What is the matter, with him?' asked a Mr. T. 'I am greatly afraid he has got the vernacular,' said he (of course he meant navicular).

"Dear me!' said T., 'I never heard

nacturar, said ne (of course he meant navicular).

"'Dear me!' said T., 'I never heard of any quadruped having that disease except Balaam's ass'"—Youth's Companion.

Diplomatic English

Most of the diplomats who are sent to Washington soon acquire some English. It is of different grades, however, and usually chapted specially to the work to which the diplomat is to be assigned. The socially inclined soon acquire the art of telling a g fl she is good looking, and are able to discuse the weather. Others remain sho is good looking, and are able to discuse the weather. Others remain for years and hardly go outside of the province of diplomatic politics in their English. This was demonstrated by a ctory Mine. Lazo Arriaga, of the Guatemalan legation, toils of the Guatemalan legation, toils of the Husband, the Minister from that country. She speaks perfect English, having lived for seven years in an American conventschool. Although the Minister himself only began to study our language four months ago, he will talk politics in English for hours without his companions suspecting that he has had only four months' experience in the tongue; but a few days ago he had an engagement with the dent'st. At the last moment he turned back to his wife, and in a tone of despair announced. "You must go with me, I don't know anything about the American dictionary on teeth," and Madame had to go to talk teeth.—Kate Field Washington.

"What charming weather," we all say in the opening days of the early spring then off go the wraps and up go the windows to off go the wraps and up go the windows to off go the wraps and up go the windows in let the balmy air come in—with it comes in numerous things that ought to be kept out. We feel sore from stiffened limbs, and many We feel sore from stiffened limbs, and many we have a round with lame backs. Mr. Harry Williams, Greenville, Cal., under outl writes on this subject as follows "A lady su? writes on this subject as follows. "A lady suffered so soverely with pains in the back for two days that she could not sit up. One application of St. Jacobs Oil gays the sufferer a good night's rest, and in the morning she was well." That was charming.

President Lincoln declared the slaves free eptember 22, 1832.

r. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT curvill Kidney and Bladder troubles.
Pamphlet and Consultation free.
Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The German army uses 137,000,000 bland artridges a year.

Deafness Cannot be Cured
oy locat application, as thoy cannot reach the
diseased portion of the ear. There is only one
way to cure Deafness, and that is by con-titutional remedies. Deafne as is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the
flamed with his or a mobile thought of the
lamed with his or a might be continued.
Get hearing, and when it is entirely closed
Deafness in the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be
destroyed forever; nine cases out ten are
caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the uncons surfaces.
We will give O's Hundre I Dollars for any
case of Doafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cure; by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send fer
tirculars, tree.

F. J. Chenky & Co., Toledo, Q.

THE difference between a form and a ceremony is that you sit on the former, and stand on the latter.

F. J. CHENRY & Co., Toledo, O.

The best wagen in the world can be had for \$42.00; a barrel cart for \$0.00. If you with CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT with to to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive their mammeli catalogue, where you can read about this wagon.

The Rest Men Wanted.

"Yes, sir; we want some good men, men of first-class character and ability to represent us. Among our representatives are many of the noblest and best men in America, and parties of that stamp can always find a splendid busi-

BEECHAM'S

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

Biliousness dyspepsia sick neadache bilious headache

indigestion bad taste in the mouth foul breath loss of appetite

pimples torpid liver depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and conequation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on Constipation (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

THRIFTY EXILES.

A KANSAS COLONY OF RUSSIAN MENNONITES.

They Occupy 100,000 Acres of Land and Live in Queer Houses

—They Are Very Industrious and Prosperous.

HERE is in western Kansas one class of citizens that has successfully defied the elements and has made a success of farming, regardless of the droughts and all other natural disadvantages with which the settlers on the far Western plains have had to contend. These are the Russian Mennonites, the most industrious people that ever plowed a furrow of Kansas soil. They have no time to attend to anybody's business except their own, and, above all, they never meddle with politics.

anybody's business except their own, and, above all, they never meddle with politics.

The Mennonites, exiled from southern Russia because of their religiou, made as systematic an exodus as did the Israelites of old. They sent out their agents to spy out land, and purchased 100,000 acres from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Kansas Pacific railroad companies for homes. Then the people packed up their household goods and came to America. On the depot platforms they landed, wearing sheepskin coats, and black kerchiefs over their heads. They carried iron tea kettles and regarded the gazing Americans with as much curiosity as they themselves attracted.

They built their villages of yellow limestone, the houses having queer hip roofs, green blinds, and double doors, like those seen in a mill. Curious ovens in which prairie grass or straw could be burned overcame the lack of fuel, and a street looked for all the world as though it had dropped out of an illustration in a Siberian sketch. Such names as Catherine-stadt, Leberthal, and Pleiffer grace their towns, and no man not a Mennonite is allowed inside their limits as a resident, though visitors are cordially welcomed.

a resident, though visitors are cor-dially welcomed.

The Mennonites number several

The Mennonites number several thousand in the State, but they are never heard of in politics. They are busy tilling their 100,000 acres, raising stock, planting orchards, and piling up wealth. The wideawake Western politician, standing on the street corner explaining the contraction. corner explaining the contraction of the currency to a knot of listeners, sees a half-dozen odd-looking wagons toiling up the road. They are loaded with wheat, and solemn-faced Men-nonites, who guide the sober teams, pocket the payments, and drive home-ward Orston reaching in the corner of the ward. Orators proclaim in the country schoolhouses and the eager real estate agent plots additions to the towns, but the Mennonites pay no attention to the Mennonites pay no attention to either. They keep on selling wheat and corn and cattle until they have become the richest farmers, their number considered, that Kansas affords. They considered, that Kansas affords. They take few papers; they do not vote; they care nothing whether the Government

care nothing whether the Government is Republican or Democratic in its management. They are as isolated as though they were on a sea island, except as they bring in their produce to the shipping station.

It is noticeable that nearly all their lands are in the much-discussed arid region, yet the Mennonites never ask aid or seed wheat. They prosper every year and their homes are veritable storehouses of garden and field products. To step into them is like a visit to the land of the Volga. Curious furniture, strange garb and peculiar habit impress one with the feeling that he is in another land and another age. The houses are for the most part surrounded with stone walls and old country fencing; barns and implements are everywhere apparent. The people have their own minister, their own church, and their own scheels ments are everywhere apparent. The people have their own minister, their own church, and their own schools. When a higher education is desired—and some of their young people are as forward in their ambition as American youth—there is plenty of money in the village bank to send them to Europe or to some Eastern college to Europe or to some Eastern college to

Europe or to some Eastern college to acquire it.

During the year 1893, when complaint of hard times has gone up from the dwellers on the plains, when seed wheat has been sent by the thousand bushels to American settlers, the Russiaus have continued to thrive. Their old-fashioned vehicles have come regularly to the railroads and carload after carload of wheat has been sent East. Lumber dealers in the town where they do their buying say that there has been no diminution in their purchases, and that by far the larger

there has been no diminution in their purchases, and that by far the larger portion of their yards' sales have gone to their Russian austomers.

There is an important lesson in their success. They have shown by their works what industry and frugality can works what industry and frugality can recomplish upon the wairies, and accomplish upon the prairies, and what can be done with the right kind of effort. Still, it is doubtful if the American could bring himself and his family to the grinding economy of the European peasant labor which the Mennonites have transplanted in their settlements. Chicago Peacord. settlements. - Chicago Record.

A Log From Adam's Time.

A Log From Adam's Time.

A relic of long ago was unearthed recently on a lot back of 507 South J street, adjoining the Washington laundry. The relic was only a piece of a log, but it had been there, fifty-nine feet beneath the surface, perhaps since before Adam or Eve took up a homestead in the Garden of Eden. It was below two strata of gravel, imbedded in solid clay. Well diggers found it. The log was two feet in dia 1 eter and well preserved when taken out. The wood appears to be maple.

The wood shows wonderful power

wood appears to be maple.

The wood shows wonderful power of preservation. It is not very brittle, considering age, and the grain is distinct. Around a small knot there are signs of petrification.

Just how long the log has been there must remain a mystery, but when it fell the ridge on which Tacoma stands was covered with water, as is evidenced from the subsequent leposits of clay and gravel.—Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger.

A Diet of Atole.

Congressman Wilson, while in Mexico, was put on a diet of "atole," and was said to relish it immensely. Atole is a mush made from corn, which is first parched quite brown, and then ground fine, and stirred into boiling water. It is a Mexican dish, and very appetizing. - New Orleans Picayane.

Recently I read an account of a bona fide advertisement in a Scandinaviau paper of stupendous valcances for sale for about \$400. They are located in Iceland. Alaska might glut the market in this esthetic article if it were to put all its stock on sale. The number which have been active within 100 years is variously estimated by the authorities I have consulted as all the way from forty-five to sixty-one. More than twelve have been active within twenty years, and five at least within four years. Among the most remarkable is Bogorlof, 100 miles west of Unalaska. This, about 600 feet high, together with the part of the island from which it rises, has come out of the sea within a few years, and constantly sends out steam and smoke. Makushin, on Unalaska, though snow-covered, pours out interests. Recently I read an account of a bona years, and constantly sends out steam and smoke. Makushin, on Umlaska, though snow-covered, pours out immense volumes of steam and milk white smoke, visible on a clear day nearly sixty miles at sea. Akutan acts like a geyser, puffing at intervale of a few seconds. Shishaldin, on Ounimak Island, a perfect cone 8755 feet above the sea, snow-covered, but washed by the ocean at its base, striped down its side with ashes and condensed smoke, was still smoking. It has no foothills, and its precipitous slopes fall into the great Pacific Ocean on the south and Bering Sea on the north. Elliott says: It is whelly safe to say that Shishaldin is the most beautiful peak of vast altitude upon the North American continent. Pavlof, on the Alaska peninsula, sends out from the side huge clouds of pitch black smoke hot enough to melt two feet of snow-fall in a few minutes. It puffs at intervals like a locomotive. Ilhanna, on the shore of Cook's Inlet, is 12,066 feet high, and constantly sends out ashes and smoke of brimstone. In 1883 Mount. Saint Angestine, 150 out ashes and smoke of brimstone. 1983 Mount Saint Augustine, miles north of Kadiak Island, active, and according to the official report of Governor Knapp "covered the decks of ships hundreds of miles at see with ashes."---New York Christian Advocate.

Water That Turns Frogs to Stone.

water That Turns Frogs to Stone.

The local geologists of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, say that there are is a spring in Beaver Township, in that county, which has wonderful lapidescent qualities, its petrifying owers heing sufficient to transform moss, sticks, leaves and even animal deah into solid stone in a surprisingly water is located on the farm of one W. S. McCinnia, and is less than two mics from the little village of West uns, Moravia. Its singular proporties were first noted by William Allsworth away thate but be stone lying near where the spring bursts forth that was not much larger a to and than a common wooden bucket. At the present time that stone will weigh, according to estimates made by reli-able citizens, not less than fifty tones. There is a wide difference between the roadside boulder and the wonder-ful "growing stone" of Beaver Town-shin Lawrence Count. Beaver Town-

The first finished its growth perhaps millions of years ago, when it became a portion of the stratified earth crust; a portion of the stratified earth crust; the latter is annually adding to its weight and bulk as a direct result of stony deposits from the queer impregnated waters which flow over and around it. Moss forms very rapidly on the constantly changing surface of this "growing stone" on account of the situation, which is dark and damp. The water of the spring deposits a calcarcous coating over the moss, practically. The water of the spring deposits a calcareous conting over the moss, practically converting it into solid stone. The following season the stone is again covered with moss, and, after a lapse of a few weeks the latter is converted into stone. This process has been going on for year?, until the small rock Mr. Allworth saw fifty-seven years ago has grown into a gigantic mass of transformed vegetation known as the wonderful "growing stone."—St. Louis Republic. wonderful "growing stone."—St. Louis Republic.

Some Queer Atoms of Anatomy.

There is a school of learned specialists who hold that the white cells of the blood are traps for the destruction

of microbes.

Each perspiratory duct is one-fourth of an inch in length, the total length in all the human body being about nine miles. The human heart weighs from eight to twelve onness and beats 100,000 times every twenty-four hours. An amount of blood equal to all that contained in the body passes through the heart once every three minutes.

It has been calculated that the whole number of sweat glands or pages in the

ordinary respiration.
It is estimated that in a lifetime of three score years and ten that the heart beats not less than 2,538,848,000

The lifting power of the heart, ac-cording to Dr. Richardson, is equal to the feat of raising five tons one foot

A German writer in the London Standard claims that the heart contin-ues to grow until after the fiftieth

Every well-developed adult of the human species has lung surface equal to 1400 square feet. The heart's power is sufficient to lift itself 13,000 feet each hour.—St. Louis Bepublic.

A Gruesome Necklace.

A young lady of this city, whose brother, a mining ongineer, is now in Tueson, Arizona, recently received from him a handsome present—a necklace of artificial flowers, so rare in form and color that their likeness does form and color that their likeness does not probably exist, at least outside that Territory. Accompanying the gift was a description of its component parts, which were put together by a civilized Navajo Indian, though the chemical preparation of the materials, which are chiefly rattlesnake fangs, the legs of centipedes, and the scales of the Gila monster, was the work of the engineer. Subjected to a solution of sulpnuric acid the fangs became an ivory white and were used as stamens, the legs turned to a transducent vellow and were circled into petals, while the and the legs turned to a translucent vellow and wers circled into petalo, while the greenish scales formed sepals and buds. Into the hollow fangs and legs were injected searlet and blue mineral oxig idee—the tints showing through. The flowers are connected by little links of virgin gold.—Philadelphia Record.

-conomy,

requires that in all receipts calling for baking powder, Royal Baking Powder shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor and more wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 WALL ST., NEW-YORK

In W. R. LeFanu's "Seventy Years of Irish Life" is a reference to the visit of George IV. to Ireland in 1821, important share of the world's work.

my case described just as I was; we did what the book told us, in every way; in one month's time I could see I was much better than I had been; we still kept on just as the book told us, and in three months I stopped taking medicine, and to-day, I can proudly say I am a well women, yes, am well, strong and health?

Skin-

Eruptions

out it is a reference to the visit of George IV. to Ireland in 1821, which was enlived, as much as a state visit may to, by the following incident:

The King catered Dublin in an open carriage, drawn by eight spleadid horse, and attended by a number of grooms and footmen in magnificent liveries. He was in military uniform, an I constantly took off his hat, smiling and bowing to the people, who enthusastically cheered him. At one point a man closs to the carriage stretched out his hand to the King and said:

"Shake hands, your Majesty!"
The King shook hands heartlly.
The King shook hands heartlly.
The georra, I'll never wash that hand called out:

"Begorra, I'll never wash that hand grain!"

"Sarcasm."

-Texas Siftings.



WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL



A Library in Hiself. It also sited information sons; facts concern

"COLCHESTER"



1,000,000 ACRES OF LANG for sale by the Saint Paul.
COMPANY in Minneson. Send for Maps and Circuitate. They will be sent to you

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We have paid to our customers in 75 days.

Profits pain twice cuch month; money and be withdrawn any time; \$39 to \$10.0 cm be invested.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Brevity is the Soul of Wit." Good Wife, You Need

I have for some time been a sufferer from a revero blood trouble, for which I took many remedies that did me no good. I have now taken foundation to good the most wonderful results, and many the state of the state

and similar annoyances are caused by impure blood, which will result in a more dreaded disease. Unless removed, slight impurities will develop into serious

maladies. SCROFULA, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM

SAPOLIO

The lady whose portrait heads this article is Mrs. Mary F. Covell, of Scotland, Bon Homme Co., S. Dak. She writes to Dr. R. V. Fierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalide' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., as follows: "I was sick two years with 'failing of the womb' and leucorfice a previous to taking your medicines. I took six bottles of Dr. Fierce's Favorito Prescription, and was entirely cured of both in six months; it is four years this month, since I was entirely well of both those disease and have nover had any signs of their appearance since and I timk it is a God's blessing to me that I took it.

I was pronounced incurable by the best dectors here in the West. I gave up all hopes and made up my mind that I was to be taken away from my husband and baby of two years old. I was sick all of the time—could not eat anything at call. In one week after beginning the use of the 'Favorite Prescription' and who are suffered so little with any of my children as I diw thin yellow the prescription' to all women who are suffering. Have induced several to try it, and it has proved good for them." Yours truly, but my last and she is the leathliest of the month of the mand my stomach did not bother me any more.

We sent to you and get the People's Common of the mand my stomach did not bother me and my stomach did not bo could not eat anything at all. In one week, after beginning the use of the 'Favorite Prescription' my stomach was so much better that I could eat anything: I could see that I was gaining all over, and my husband then went and got me six bottles; I took three of them and my stomach did not bother me any more.

We sent to you and got the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, and found my case described just as I was: we did not the course of the overhism and internal heat." my case described just as I was; we did what the book told us, in every way; in one month's time I could see I was much better than I had been; we still kept on just as the book told us, and in three months I stopped taking medicine, and to-day, I can proudly say I am a well women, yes, am well, strong and beaithy.

When I began to take your medicine my face was poor and eyes looked dead. I could not enjoy myself anywhere, I was tired and sick all the time. I could hardly do my bouse-work, but now I do that and tend a big garden, help my husband and take in sewing."

The following will preve interesting to feeble women generally, and especially so to those about to become mothers. Mrs. Dora